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The Woman Voter

Vol. V. MARCH, 1914. No. 3.

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CONTENTS

Cover Drawing—Ida S. Proper

Victory 1915
—Carrie C. Catt 7

Current Events in Suffrage 8

Do the New York Laws Discriminate Against Women—Gilbert E. Roe 13

Empire State Campaign
—Anne O'Hagan Shinn 15

Show Your Colors
—Alice Park 19

Fiction and Feminism 20

The Woman Suffrage Party 22

From the Assembly Districts
—Adaline W. Sterling 24

Calendar for March 28

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VICTORY 1915

WHY NOT?

"WILL it be victory in 1915? That is the question which hundreds of people are asking the Empire State Campaign Committee. "Are we at last to be permitted to disband the suffrage army which, with increasing activity, has struggled for the enfranchisement of women for upwards of half a century?" These are questions no human being can answer at this date. There are, however, exceedingly interesting and prophetic straws in the wind. No one who has had experience in many suffrage campaigns can fail to notice elements in the New York campaign which differ from those of all its predecessors.

A professor at Cornell University, born and reared in the West and now for some years a resident of the East, points out the causes of these peculiar elements in these words: "In the East there are extreme radicals and extreme conservatives with an indifferent mass between the two; in the West the two extremes are wanting, but the people on the average are broader-minded, better informed and consequently more kindly disposed to questions of progress."

The West has been peopled with adventuresome Easterners. In any neighborhood the former residents of many States may be found. They have rubbed their traditions and preconceived ideas against each other until they have been worn to a minimum.

Here in the East there is an astounding self-satisfied, all's-well-with-the-world conservatism, as immovable as anything Europe can produce. Its irritating smugness has undoubtedly stirred into life its natural opponent—radicalism. I do not remember in a long residence in the West and in a round of many campaigns to have met a man or woman who boasted of his conservatism. Here, "I am conservative, you know," is a frequent expression and is usually uttered in a self-laudatory tone, as though it were a badge of aristocracy. In the West, the conservative is afraid of the future, afraid of his fellow men, afraid of God's law of human progress.

"The hard conservatism which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new" is "in the saddle" and proposes to fight hard for the maintenance of the old order. A group of "Antis," with a devotion worthy of a better cause, are working hard to keep the moss green and growing on the back of New York institutions. They have hearings before all sorts of bodies, they do everything that suffragists do, even to holding street meetings, which but a little while ago they condemned as the most unfeminine and undignified of human procedure.

These ladies and gentlemen, unconscious allies of our cause, are attempting to tell the unconverted why they are opposed. In consequence hundreds of the indifferent that we should have difficulty to reach are being brought face to face with their own alleged convictions and are not pleased with them. They are finding, as Wendell Phillips said, "There isn't an argument against woman suffrage which will hold water."

So it happens that the indifferent are being jostled out of their apathy and compelled to ally themselves with one side or the other. Prospects bid fair that New York will be stirred to its very depths within the next twenty months. It's bound to be a glorious struggle. We are certain of victory some time; why may not 1915 be the appointed time? These coming months are full of fateful possibilities.

Whatever the result, one thing is certain, the campaign in New York is bound to be epoch making in the great woman suffrage movement. Come on, suffragists, let our cry for political justice resound throughout the land, from city and country, from hilltop and housetop. History is being made in New York. Come and be a part of it.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

Current Events in Suffrage

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

ON January 24th the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, by a tie vote, failed to bring a report recommending a special House Committee on woman suffrage. Although President Wilson expressed himself as favorable to the formation of the new committee, when visited by a delegation of suffragists in December, the adverse action of the Committee is attributed to the Democratic members.

In caucus on February 3d, the House Democrats voted 123 to 57: "That it is the sense of the caucus that the question of woman suffrage is a State and not a Federal question," thus declining to order a report from the Rules Committee authorizing the creation of a suffrage committee. This means that matters relating to woman suffrage will still be referred to that "morgue for suffrage resolutions," the Judiciary Committee, which has not reported for twenty years.

THE NATIONAL AMENDMENT.

SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT.

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Present Status:

In the Senate: Awaiting action.

In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

MARGARET HINCHEY

A Speaker for the Woman Suffrage Party

AN AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

FIVE hundred working women, representing wage-earners throughout the entire country, visited President Wilson on the 2d of February, to urge his support for the suffrage movement. The women marched to the White House, bearing banners inscribed with quotations from President Wilson's speeches. Although only the leaders and speakers were to be admitted to the President's office, he insisted upon receiving the entire delegation.

Miss Margaret Hinchey, of the New York Laundry Workers, who is at present organizing for the Woman Suffrage Party, made the opening speech. She said:

"Mr. President, it is shaking and trembling I as a laundry worker come here to speak in behalf of the working women of the United States. I have read about you and think you are fair, square, on the level, and so much a real Democrat that I believe when it is made clear to you how much we working women, who organize in the factories, the mills, the laundries, and the stores, can help every true Democrat, you will use your power to wipe out this great injustice to women by giving us the vote."

Other speakers were Rose Schneiderman, of the Cap Makers, an organizer for the Woman's Trade Union League; Melinda Scott, of the Hatters' Union; Rose Winslow, of the Textile Workers, and Elizabeth Glendower Evans, of Boston, who headed the delegation.

The President was obviously impressed by the occasion, but he again refused to commit himself on the suffrage question, saying:

"I have already explained the limitations that are laid upon me as the leader of a party. Until the party

as such has considered a matter of this supreme importance, and taken its position, I am not at liberty to speak as an individual, for I am not an individual. . . . All I can say to you is that the strength of your agitation is bound to make a profound impression upon any party."

SUFFRAGISTS WIN NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BY a vote of 49 to 4, the New Jersey Assembly has passed the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women. The resolution passed the Senate February 24th, but it must pass another Legislature before it can be submitted to a referendum vote. Last year the bill was sidetracked after a successful passage of the Legislature because it was not properly printed for distribution. This year the women were on guard and there is every probability that New Jersey will join New York in the victory of 1915.

TWO BILLS FOR WOMEN.

FOR WOMEN WATCHERS.

THE woman watchers or Foley-Sullivan bill was favorably reported by the New York Senate Judiciary Committee on the 27th of January. It seeks to amend the election law so that "women who are citizens and residents of the country, and of the age of twenty-one years, may act as watchers, with full rights and privileges of such office at any election whenever held at which a woman suffrage amendment is submitted to the voters."

On the 17th of February the Bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 105 to 8, and now awaits action by the Senate.

FOR WOMEN POLICE.

ASSEMBLYMAN EISNER, of New York, has introduced a bill, amending the charter, requiring the Police Commissioner to appoint twenty patrolwomen and as many more as he deems advisable. The women must be citizens, five feet eight inches high and not less than thirty nor more than forty-five years old.

They are to receive the same salary as patrolmen. They may be assigned to duty at public parks, dance halls, places of amusement or on patrol duty on the streets.

Forty-six cities now have police-women, and there is ample evidence of their effective service. Mrs. Alice Stebbens Wells, of Los Angeles, was the first woman in the United States to receive such an appointment.

In her opinion, which is based upon actual experience, the police-woman is in a position to be of great service to all women. For as she interprets the duties of office they are to make conditions *safe* for all young people as well as to guard those who are actually in danger.

If He Only Knew How Becoming It Was

A VICTORY FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

FOLLOWING the decision of the faculty of Cornell Medical College to allow women graduates in medicine to take the examination for interne service in Bellevue Hospital, comes the announcement that two women have successfully passed the examination and have been admitted by vote of the trustees. They are Dr. Anna Tjohnsland and Dr. Helen Palliser, and they will have six months' hospital duty before beginning the usual six months' ambulance duty.

Up to this time women graduates from medical colleges have been excluded from interne service in the New York hospitals. It is true that three women have served, but this was only because in each case they passed so far ahead of the first man on the list that the authorities felt obliged to appoint them.

Commenting upon this appointment Dr. Josephine Baker, of the New York Department of Health, said:

"It is high time that women should be admitted as internes in the city hospitals. Without such training they are seriously handicapped, and there is no logical

reason why they should not be allowed to have as thorough a preparation for their work as men.

"We have come to a time when men and women are being accepted, more and more, on the basis of their fitness for any line of work, and the distinction of sex does not count when a woman is found to stand just as high in her examinations for a certain post as a man. Now that these appointments have been made by the trustees of Bellevue, it is the crucial time to begin the campaign to have women admitted by all the other hospitals of the city."

THE CHANGELESS ELIHU.

TIMES change but Senator Root does not. In the last issue of the VOTER we hinted at a rumor that he was changing his mind about woman suffrage. We rendered injustice to his tenacity. He has just issued the following statement:

"I have not changed my opposition to woman suffrage in the least; on the contrary, observation and reflection have strongly confirmed the adverse opinion which I expressed twenty years ago."

Who knows how much this opposition has helped us? In the twenty years that he has opposed our movement we have won Wyoming, Colorado, New Zealand, Australia, Idaho, Utah, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, Finland, Victoria, Bosnia, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Alaska, Illinois, Norway and Iceland.

GETTING READY FOR 1915!

THE Women's Committee of Local New York of the Socialist Party has opened a naturalization instruction bureau for women at 1459 Third Avenue in the hope that the women of New York State will have the vote in 1915. Circulars were sent to all the different union headquarters of working women. The circular contains the list of questions usually put to aliens applying for naturalization papers, and says:

"You need not be a Socialist to avail yourself of this opportunity. We wish to help you to become a citizen regardless of your political opinions. Women vote in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Kansas, Illinois and Alaska. In New York State the Legislature passed a Woman Suffrage bill in January, 1913. This bill will come up for a second vote before the next Legislature, and if passed again will be submitted to the male voters in 1915. If the male voters prove themselves intelligent and progressive the women of New York State will be enfranchised in 1915."

The bureau is to be open every Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock for the instruction of women who want to become citizens.

CHICAGO ANSWERS THE ANTIS.

"THE magnificent showing made by the women of Chicago justifies universal suffrage," said Miss Jane Addams, commenting on the fact that 153,897 women registered at the polls on February 4th. "Women have demonstrated that they want the vote, and that they can quickly assimilate the knowledge of practical politics necessary to register and vote."

Courtesy of the New York Journal C. S.

NO GROUND TO STAND ON

Plight of the man who said women didn't want to vote

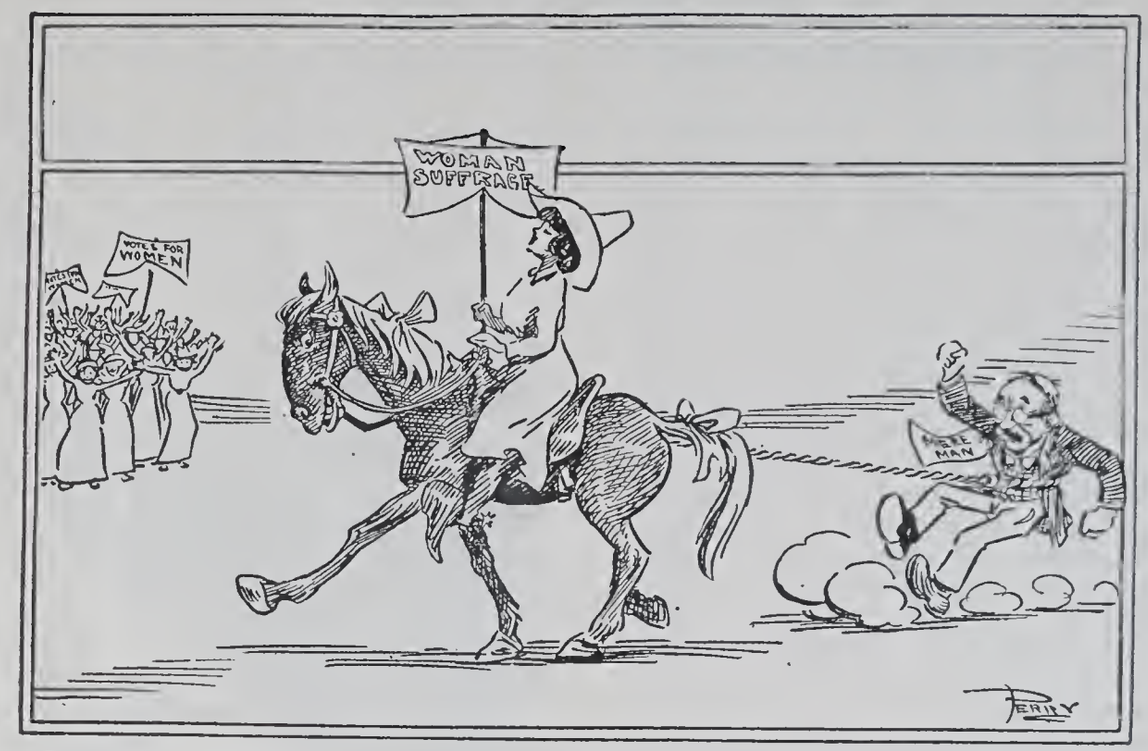
Registration was for the purpose of qualifying women and men voters for participation in the spring aldermanic primaries. It is expected that three women will be on the ticket, one of them, Miss Marion Drake, running against the famous "Hinky Dink" of the First Ward, probably the worst ward in Chicago. On March 17th there will be another registration day and it is expected that the list of women voters will be increased to 300,000.

THE INDIRECT METHOD AGAIN.

THE New York Antis have again raised the question of a woman's referendum on suffrage. According to Miss Alice Hill Chittenden it is suggested, not as a substitute for the real referendum in 1915 but merely that the women of this State be given an opportunity to express their own wishes on the question. Mrs. Raymond Brown answers their statement that the suffragists are opposed to the demand for a woman's referendum in the following open letter to the press:

To the Editor of the Evening Sun.

SIR: Mr. John Martin in his letter in the Feb. 5 issue of the *Evening Sun* creates an unfair impression that suffragists are not willing to have their question decided by women. If Mr. Martin will make it possible to have the question decided by women, and will agree to accept a majority vote, as in every other election, I venture to say that he will not find women suffragists disagreeing with him. If he will go to the Legislature and get a bill passed providing for such a referendum, and will get the necessary money appropriated for the expenses of such an election, and



Perry in Sioux City Journal

HE MIGHT AS WELL SUBMIT GRACEFULLY

will get a constitutional amendment passed making this form of procedure constitutional, and making the result settle the question, then he would be in a better position to offer this solution. Under the present state of the law, to ask suffragists to consider this as a serious proposition could only come from one of Mr. Martin's turn of mind.

For suffragists to-day to advocate such a referendum would start us on a task as difficult as getting our suffrage amendment passed, and it would settle nothing. Unfortunately, woman cannot legally decide for herself by ballot any question, not even the one as to whether she shall have the ballot.

Mr. Martin is right in saying that only 10 per cent. of the women of the country are actually enrolled in the suffrage associations. This is a very large percentage to be actively engaged in any reform. The Antis at their best only claim about 1 per cent., and this is a non-dues paying enrollment, on which a name once given is forever counted.

Shall women have decided for them by men alone, such questions as widows' pensions, hours of work for women, whether there shall be a minimum wage for women workers, at what age children can be put to work, all legislation for children, the control of prostitution and drunkenness? Shall we forever be forbidden to help decide matters that affect us so intimately? Most of the questions with which politics are to-day concerned are of great importance to women, as well as to men. We do not want to be forever regarded as children who must have important matters decided for us.

We suffragists regard men as our best friends and comrades. We want to be their helpmates, not only in the home confined by four walls, but in that larger home, the community. We do not want to do their work; what we want is to be free partners of men, with an equal voice in the settlement of our mutual affairs, to be allowed to do the same work we have always done, the care of our homes and our children.

Gertrude Foster Brown.

THE ANTI'S REPLY.

In reply to this statement the Antis say that they would not be willing to acept our condition that the question be decided by a *majority* vote. They wish that all the women who stay at home during such a referendum, be counted upon their side. Since this is a refusal to accept the rules governing an ordinary election, and since they have not told us how they will provide for such a referendum, we feel that the bluff has been called.

It is interesting to note a certain difference of opinion in the Anti ranks. For instance, Mrs. William Forse Scott says that even if New York had a woman's referendum, and the women all voted that they wished to be enfranchised it would not end the opposition. For, she writes to the *New York Times*:

"Woman suffrage involves more than its political inexpediency. It is based upon the denial of laws of nature. When a law of nature is ignored or broken, punishment inevitably follows. The punishment in this case would be the degeneracy of the race. Whether the women vote for or against suffrage, the reasons against it remain unalterable; and so is the opposition of those who understand those reasons."

NO LONGER DEBATABLE—BUT!

Harvard, Yale and Princeton Universities will make equal suffrage the subject of their triangular debate on March 27. The question is: "Resolved, That the women of the United States should be given the suffrage on equal terms with the men," to be held simultaneously at the three universities.

OUR LOYAL ADMINISTRATION.

NEW YORK women have reason to rejoice in the present administration. Following Mayor Mitchel's appointment of Dr. Katherine Davis as Commissioner of Corrections, comes Commissioner Adamson's appointment of three women fire inspectors.

During the late Mayor Gaynor's administration, women who had passed the civil service examination and were at the head of the eligible list, were refused appointments by Fire Commissioner Johnson on the ground that such positions were unsuitable for women. Aided by suffragists, Miss Arden, who was at the head of the list, carried her case to the Supreme Court and Appellate Division in the effort to have appointments made regardless of sex.

Although the courts refused the application, Commissioner Adamson has announced that he will not follow the policy of his predecessor, and he has named Misses Arden, Solberg and Sabsovitch as inspectors.

In a letter to Mr. John O'Brien, counsel for the women, Commissioner Adamson made the following statement:

"I have always felt that the Bureau of Fire Prevention is peculiarly one in which women could, with great advantage to the welfare of the city, be employed.

"Certain classes of the work in this bureau could, in my opinion, be performed by women even better than by men. For example, the services of women should be particularly available in the inspection of factories where women are employed; in moving-picture places; perhaps in dance halls, and in other places where this department has jurisdiction in prescribing regulations to insure safety in case of fire. Generally speaking, I have found that in any work involving the welfare and safety of the public, women are most zealous and energetic, and I have also found in my experience in the city's service that in positions which women are called upon to fill they display a very high grade of ability for the salaries paid."

THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT.

IN the December VOTER we published statements from the newly elected city officials, regarding woman suffrage. At the time, Borough President Marcus M. Marks was too busy to send us a greeting and we have been uncertain as to his attitude.

On Lincoln's Birthday, however, he made it clear that he stood for the citizenship of women. Referring to the proposal that women be admitted to membership in men's political organizations, he said:

"Women should be admitted to all men's clubs, and the City Club is already considering a new clubhouse and admitting women as co-members. We would have live clubs if our sisters and wives were members and knew what was going on in them. There are exactly as many men as women who are absolutely ignorant of what it means to be a citizen. We want the women to smash—not windows, but prejudices."

President Marks said that the cooperation of every woman in the city was needed.

"The word 'people' takes in women and children," he said, "and they would make the word 'politician' a term of honor and distinction. Until it is considered an honor to be a politician we will not have good government."

Carter in the Evening Sun

TO THE RESCUE

Speaking of the need of women in public life, the Borough President continued:

"Why, my wife would not trust me to look after our one house, and yet here I am the janitor of all the public buildings of Manhattan. Women are needed in every department of public service, and they will never have a much better chance to get into the public service than now when the members of the Board of Estimate are working together like brothers."

DOES THE VOTE PROTECT WOMEN?

IT is interesting to note that the five states which have an eight-hour day for women employed in various occupations are all full suffrage states —California and Washington by legislation in 1911; Colorado by vote of the people in 1912; Arizona by statute in 1913, and Oregon by regulation of the new Industrial Welfare Commission in 1913. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia have an eight-hour day for children under 16, working in factories.

—*The Woman Lawyers' Journal.*

♣ ♣ ♣

Equal suffrage prevails in Mexico to a large extent. The women are not permitted to vote and the men are afraid to.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Do the N. Y. Laws Discriminate against Women

BY

GILBERT E. ROE.

PART ONE.

THE statement that women are at least on an equality with men before the law is one insistently repeated, and for that reason generally believed. If the statement were true, it would be no argument against equal suffrage, since equal suffrage is primarily desired as a means of promoting the welfare of *all* the people, without regard to sex. If on the other hand the statement is untrue, it condemns male suffrage utterly. If men have used their monopoly of the franchise to secure a legal advantage over women, that fact is not only an indictment of male suffrage, but it is an unanswerable argument in support of the proposition that women must have the right to vote in order to protect themselves.

Now, as a matter of fact, we all know, if we stop to think of it, that men have used their monopoly of the right to vote, to give themselves certain advantages in the law over women. In fact, it is only because the public has been educated to look upon legal discrimination against women as natural and right, that anyone can be found willing to risk his reputation for intelligence or veracity by asserting that women are on an equality with men under the law. Some of these admitted sex discriminations are as follows:

First: The property and income of a woman is taxed the same as that of a man, and yet she has no vote in determining either the amount of the tax or the purpose for which it shall be expended.

The above proposition is a mere truism, but it is a fact so stupendous that it would preclude further discussion of the question, if we had not through familiarity with it come to regard it as natural and right that women should be discriminated against in property matters. If we could step outside our environment, overcome our heredity, forget our tradition and look at the simple fact that one-half our population is taxed precisely the same as the other, but has absolutely nothing to say either as to the amount of the tax or the use to which it shall be put, the discussion about woman suffrage would end as soon as it was begun.

No one ever has or ever can make even a plausible apology for this injustice, much less successfully defend it. Of all countries in the world it is least defensible in our own, where opposition to "taxation without representation" was the cornerstone of our government. Whatever cheap and sentimental argument could once be made in behalf of this injustice by saying that women (sheltered in their homes) were represented through their husbands, fathers or brothers, disappears in the light of the fact that the majority of women have been driven out of their so-called homes into the arena of business, where they must compete with men for every dollar they can call their own. I have never been able to understand how a man could retain a vestige of self-respect and still insist upon the advantage that the law gave him in this matter, over his woman competitor in business. This discrimination, bear in mind, does not merely apply to the woman with property, but it applies to the wage-earner as well, for after all, under the system of taxation in this country, it is the wage-earner who pays the taxes.

Second: A woman's property is taken precisely the same as a man's for public use, yet the woman has no vote in determining whether or not the public necessity existed for taking the property.

Third: The law exacts from women the same penalty as from men for the commission of a crime, yet the woman has no vote in determining what constitutes crime or what excuses or mitigates it.

Fourth: The woman is held to precisely the same measure of responsibility for the violation of a contract as is the man, yet she has no vote in determining the conditions which make a contract valid and enforceable or void and of no effect.

Fifth: The woman has no vote in determining the machinery of the law by which her property rights or her personal rights are supposed to be protected.

NO woman sits on the grand jury which finds the indictment, or on the petit jury, whose magic words of "guilty" or "not guilty" make all the difference between shame or honor, and life or death. If a grand jury were to be drawn in this State from which all negroes or all people of any particular race or nationality were excluded, that grand jury would be an illegal body and every act which it did would be an illegal act. Every indictment it found would be quashed; so also every petit jury thus made up would be unlawful, and every verdict that it rendered would be void.

In the last analysis the wholesome principle of constitutional law which discrimination against women in this matter violates, rests back upon

the proposition that all classes of our people have something of value to contribute to the making of laws, and to their execution, and therefore that they are entitled to be heard and represented both in making laws and in executing them. It is only when we come to women that we suspend these principles and assert that they do not apply.

So also it is a familiar historical fact that any class not represented in the government is bound to be a *subject class, and the persistent demand of the women for suffrage is due to the fact that they are no longer willing to accept the position of a subject class, although that condition is supposed to carry with it a certain freedom from responsibility.*

I have so far only touched upon a few cases of discrimination, the existence of which is known to everyone and admitted by everyone. Even if this were all, the case for equal suffrage would be complete. No concessions such as the right to make contracts, and own property, and conduct business, can make up to women the loss they have sustained in depriving them of the great fundamental rights I have mentioned. Indeed, the right to make contracts, to own property, and to conduct business, which the opponents of equal suffrage point to with such pride in our "married woman's acts" carry with them as a necessary conclusion that women must also have the suffrage.

You can deny that a woman has any identity separate from her husband as the common law does, and sustain the position by force if not by argument, but you cannot admit that the woman as a person has the right to make contracts, own property and conduct business, and then exclude her from the right to determine how that business should be conducted, how the contracts shall be made, and how the property may be disposed of. There is simply no half-way ground.

I NOW call attention to some matters which are not of such common knowledge as those heretofore noticed.

Sixth: In all matters concerning the custody of children, the law discriminates in favor of the man.

By Sections 2823 and 2827 of our Code of Civil Procedure (supposed to be enlightened and advanced legislation), the husband may secretly and without notice to the wife, where they are living apart, have himself appointed guardian of their minor children, while if the wife under the same circumstances makes an application for guardianship, ten days' notice thereof must be given the husband, with full opportunity to defend.

Section 2823, New York Code of Civil Procedure, provides:

"A petition presented as prescribed in the last section, must also state whether or not the father and mother of the petitioner are known to be living. If either of them is known to be living and the petition does not pray that the father, or, if he is dead, that the mother, may be appointed the general guardian, it must set forth the circumstances which render the appointment of another person expedient, and must pray that the father, or if he is dead that the mother, of the petitioner may be cited to show cause why the decree should not be made. *A citation issued to the father of the petitioner must be served at least ten days before it is returnable.*"

It is sometimes said that by Section 81 of the New York Domestic Relations Law a "married woman" is made "joint guardian" of her children with her husband and with equal power, rights and duties. The courts, however, were very prompt to hold that this statute intends only a mother who is married at the time to the father of the infant, not a woman who is divorced and who would be the one most likely to have any real interest in the matter. The courts further suggest that this statute anyway only relates to testamentary guardians; that is, guardians appointed by will. See matter of Wagner, 75 Misc. 419, p. 424.

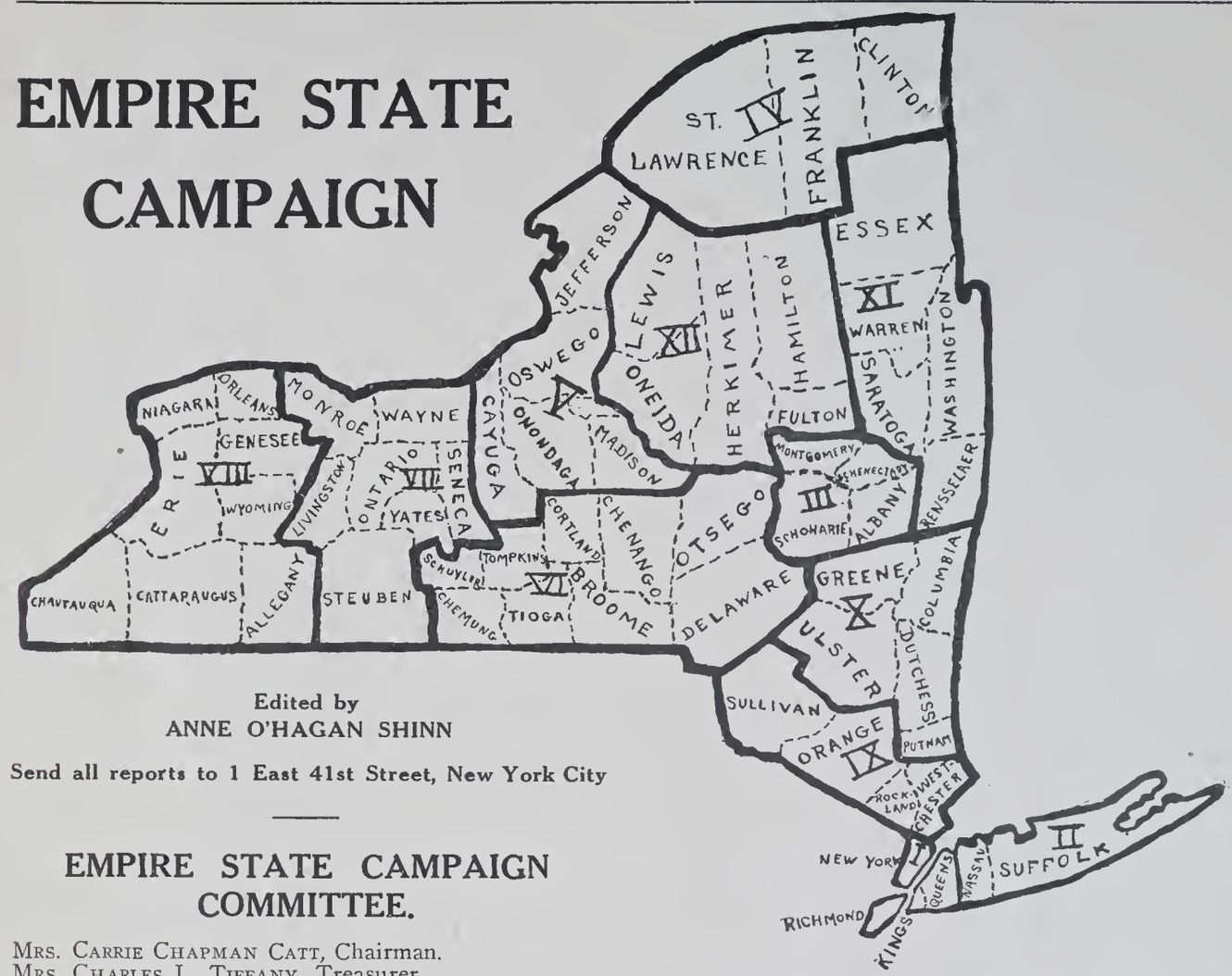
My attention was first called to this statute by a case of great hardship. A husband and wife who had been married and had two children separated by mutual agreement. Afterward, the man decided to violate the terms they had mutually agreed upon, and while the children were in his custody procured himself to be appointed guardian, without notice to the mother, and when it was too late the mother discovered that by the application of this principle of man made law she had lost the dearest and most important thing in life—the custody of her children. So it is with every one of the instances here given.

To the sheltered and protected woman these illustrations of wrong and injustice are unreal, and in a large measure are abstractions, but as I have seen them in my work as lawyer they are indeed very real characters of flesh and blood. Remember also that every illustration here given represents not a single wrong perpetrated in a single instance, but a thousand wrongs perpetrated in a thousand instances.

It is not only the woman who has appealed to the law and been beaten by its unjust discriminations against her sex who has suffered, but it is that infinitely greater number who have not appealed to the law at all, because they knew it was hopeless, since the decision in the one case applied to all and the unjust statute necessarily covered all similar cases. It is not only the women who have been made *conscious* of the law's discriminations that have suffered, but that vastly greater body who have blindly come to understand, without knowing why or how, that in any real contest under the law with men *they* are always at a disadvantage.

(To be continued in April)

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN



Edited by
ANNE O'HAGAN SHINN

Send all reports to 1 East 41st Street, New York City

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Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Treasurer.

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CAMPAIGN DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, after her five weeks' tour of the State, has returned to New York full of enthusiasm and confidence. In the conferences held outside of the Greater New York territory, $20,600 were raised for the work of the Campaign Committee. In addition to the contributions reported in the last issue of The Voter, the Eighth District, at the Buffalo Conference, raised $5,000, the Fifth District, at Syracuse, raised $1,600; the Sixth at Ithaca raised $3,442, and at Rochester, $3,592 was raised.

But it was not alone from a financial point of view that the tour was so successful. Sixty thousand enrollments were made. The strong suffrage sentiment throughout the State was most encouraging. It is illustrated by the incident of the town of Waverly, in Chemung County. No suffrage meeting had ever been held in this village, but during the conference a canvass was taken. This showed 60 per cent. of the women in favor of suffrage, 20 per cent. opposed, and the remainder indifferent.

During the conference in Ithaca, both President Schurmann of Cornell and Dr. Andrew B. White, the ex-president, declared themselves in favor of suffrage.

The newspapers have been full of the story of the undoing of the Antis at the time of the Albany conference. The suffragists were to have held their meetings in the parlors of the Second Presbyterian Church, but anti-suffrage members of the congregation declared that they would withdraw their support and would leave the church if this were permitted. The clergyman and trustees were forced to ask the suffragists to cancel the engagement. However, they offered to pay for the advertising of the new quarters, and as a matter of fact, paid also for their rental.

SIXTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

DURING the past month there has been great activity in the Sixth Campaign District. Miss Mabel Yeomans, our new organizer, has visited seven of our nine counties and has spoken at many public meetings, besides visiting some villages that had not as yet been organized. Owing to her work Waverly has started a live canvass and out of 308 persons interviewed in one week they report 60 per cent. in favor of suffrage for women. Miss Yeomans also arranged a series of meetings in Chenango County for Mrs. Owens. These meetings resulted in the temporary organization of that county under the able leadership of Mrs. J. F. Denison of Greene.

Another fine piece of work was the successful meeting arranged at Oneonta through the efforts of Mrs. H. W. Cannon and her capable assistant, Mrs. J. C. Stoddart of Delhi. Miss Harriet May Mills and Mrs. Owens were the speakers. The next morning both spoke at the Oneonta Normal School. Miss Mills captivated all, and it was possible to secure a real start on organized work in one of the most conservative towns in the State.

There have been meetings held in every county in the district, but all else was overshadowed by the District Conference and School held in Ithaca, February 9th to 14th. Opening with a reception to Mrs. Catt, given by Mrs. Andrew D. White, on the evening of Monday, the week flew by with meetings in which enthusiasm grew day by day. Twenty meetings were held in all. The play, "How the Vote Was Won," was repeated for the benefit of the visitors. Various organizations in town invited our speakers to address them. One of the most prominent windows in town was decorated in suffrage colors and flags. An eighteen-foot banner reading "Votes for Women," in plain sight of the car line, proclaimed the headquarters. It was a real suffrage week for Ithaca. But these things paled to insignificance before the three great mass meetings and the three sessions of the suffrage school.

On Tuesday night President Schurmann, of Cornell University, introduced Mrs. Catt to a great audience and declared himself in favor of suffrage. Mrs. Catt's brilliant address won the audience, some three hundred of whom were farmers gathered from all over the State for a week at Cornell.

The school was in every way successful. And as the last session closed on Friday we had the satisfaction of knowing that our quota of $3,200 was every penny pledged, with a good margin over.

It was with light hearts we went to the afternoon mass meeting. Here in the New Auditorium, Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt spoke to the largest indoor meeting ever held in the history of Ithaca. It was not merely a local crowd. Hundreds of farmers and their wives were there, listening with intense attention to two of the most brilliant suffrage arguments the town has ever heard.

The closing meeting was held in Sibley dome that night, when Dr. Shaw held her audience in rapt attention for a long lecture. The power of the address was well evidenced by the large number of members secured for our work at the close.

Saturday morning the Sixth District Campaign Committee, now fully organized, took up the plans of work and arranged for a nine weeks' campaign in the district with Miss Yoemans as organizer. We consider that the record-breaking snow storm which set in at the close of Dr. Shaw's lecture is but an emblem of the record-breaking majority with which we shall snow in all opposition in the Sixth in 1915.

EIGHTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

THE Eighth Campaign District is feeling especially jubilant over the results of the last month, with more than 1,000 new enrollments, and $5,000 pledged for the campaign—$200 above the apportionment for the district. The faithful, earnest work of many months has met with a gradual increase in suffrage sentiment, suddenly crystalizing into these results.

Mrs. Catt's splendid enthusiasm, her cool, careful judgment and the worthwhile advice, which she gave the workers, sent the pupils back to their tasks with renewed interest and fresh courage for the living link of teacher between the country, town or city district and the State-wide campaign.

Beside the three-day conference with its helpful sessions, and the final mass meeting, when upwards of 3,000 persons braved an 88-mile-an-hour gale to hear Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw, there have been two other mass metings in towns near Buffalo. In East Aurora on January 30th Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, leader of the campaign district, presided, and Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers and Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott of Rochester spoke. The meeting was arranged from the Buffalo Headquarters through the East Aurora captain, Miss Clara B. Fisher, and through the courtesy of Mrs. Alice Hubbard, took place in the Roycroft.

The second mass meeting in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lockport on February 2d, was arranged also from Buffalo, through the Niagara assembly district leader, Mrs. F. J. Tone. Mrs. Shuler presided and Mrs. Catt was the speaker. Mrs. Graformer State W. C. T. U. President, and the Pastor of the church, sang. As this was the first mass meeting in Lockport in behalf of Votes for Women, enrollments numbering 170 and a collection of $28 seemed an achievement.

The assembly district leaders of Erie County have decided on opening a campaign club at the Buffalo headquarters, the sessions to be conducted one afternoon each week without officers or dues. The plan, which may be changed to suit the desire of the members, is to have some instruction for suffrage work, public speaking and parliamentary law coaching, answering of suffrage objections and a general discussion of government affairs.

Since the last issue of THE WOMAN VOTER there have been Buffalo meetings in the 22d ward at the home of Mrs. Lillie Taylor; in the 18th ward at the home of Mrs. A. E. Duchene; in the 16th ward, at the home of Miss Laura Haggerty; in the 11th ward, at the home of Mrs. Pitts; in the 17th ward, a mass meeting in La Touraine Hall, with Mrs. David Foley, Mrs. Rodgers and Mrs. Shuler as speakers; in the 25th ward, at the home of Mrs. Joslyn; in the 7th ward, at the home of Mrs. C. A. Pankow; in the 5th ward, at the home of Mrs. L. B. Couch; in the 22d ward, at the homes of both Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Munsell, and in the 5th ward, at the home of Mrs. H. C. Stark.

At an organization meeting for the town of Kenmore, arranged by Mrs. Booth, the speakers were Mrs. Francis W. Servoss, Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Eliot Fouts and Mrs. Shuler; Miss Sarah L. Truscott spoke before three camps of Campfire Girls at Tonawanda. A Spiritualist Sunday evening meeting was addressed by Mrs. Rodgers; Mrs. Shuler spoke before the women of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Tone with a party of Niagara County women attended the W. C. T. U. Institute at Wilson, gaining a large number of suffrage signatures.

Besides attending to their own affairs, the suffragists have been keeping a watch upon the recent Anti campaign in Buffalo; and through attending the larger meetings they found an opportunity to challenge some of the anti statements. Suffrage literature and announcements of the suffrage school were distributed outside the door of the biggest anti meeting, the first time this kind of work has been attempted in this district and that it was successful is proven by the fact that but one person refused to accept the leaflets,

NINTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NOTES.

WESTCHESTER—FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

YONKERS.

MRS. ARTHUR LIVERMORE, President of the Yonkers Suffrage Association, sailed for Naples January 31st. A big delegation of Yonkers suffragists, led by Mrs. H. A. Robinson, the first vice-president, were on the dock to wave good luck and they sent aboard the Carona a huge basket of yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley, the bon-voyage gift of the association.

Mrs. Livermore said before leaving that her companion for the trip, Mrs. W. A. George, field secretary for the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, was her roommate at Wellesley and that their friendship was strong enough to withstand their differences of opinion on the suffrage question, thus disproving the Anti statement that women cannot disagree and be friends as do men.

Mrs. Robinson reports that the Yonkers women have promised to work harder than ever during Mrs. Livermore's vacation. The Wednesday afternoon meetings at Headquarters will continue and Mrs. Robinson has opened a class in public speaking and suffrage arguments. Miss Connelly is now permanently in charge of Headquarters. Frequent neighborhood meetings have been held and fifty new signatures were secured at a women's meeting held the first week in February.

Mrs. Arthur Dunlavy, Miss Grace Sawyer, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Pauline Smith represented the Yonkers Association at the Hippodrome.

TENTH WARD, YONKERS (CRESTWOOD).

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Suffrage Association of Yonkers about sixty enthusiastic men and women listened to Miss Sarah Rush Parks at the home of Mrs. Warren Wright in Armour Villa Park.

WESTCHESTER—SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

PELHAM.

A NEW league has been formed in the Second District. For several years the suffragists of the Pelhams have been members of the New Rochelle League, fearing that they were not strong enough to form a separate organization. The State officers felt that they would be more active with a club of their own, and a meeting was accordingly called to suggest its establishment.

To the delight of all, nearly one hundred prominent women of the Pelhams responded. An able address by Mrs. Raymond Brown convinced some of the wavering ones. Mrs. Leigh French gave a brief talk, and when enrollments were made most of the women present gave their names. The new Pelham Franchise League starts with sixty-five members.

The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Henry E. Dey; first vice-president, Mrs. W. B. Randall; second vice-president, Mrs. W. M. Kirkland; recording secretary, Mrs. W. H. Orchard; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. H. Woodward; treasurer, Mrs. David Lyon, and press chairman, Mrs. W. H. Blymyer.

MT. VERNON.

The Political Equality League is small, but has done good work in giving a course of lectures and in obtaining permission to use the public schools for them. Recent lectures have been: "Woman and the Law," Lillian Griffinaand; "Higher Aspects of Woman's Progress," Mme Diebski. A large audience at the School of Industrial Arts heard J. H. Shillady, the secretary of the Commissioner of Labor, speak on "Woman and Labor," and another heard George R. Odell, secretary of the London Ethical Culture League, on "How the Case *Against* Woman Suffrage is the Argument *For*." On the 21st the Junior Suffrage League gave a cake and candy sale.

NEW ROCHELLE.

This energetic Equal Franchise League, besides its monthly meeting at which Assembly District work was mapped out, has held two large evening meetings this month. At the first Owen Lovejoy and Mrs. Raymond Brown spoke, and 31 signatures were taken. On the 10th, before a large audience met in Germania Hall, Portia Willis delivered a lecture with lantern slides, and Margaret Hinchey spoke on "Why the Working Woman Needs the Vote."

LARCHMONT.

The Larchmont Equal Franchise League is a small club, but it has raised one hundred dollars for the campaign fund. It also held several meetings in February. Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Villard have both spoken there. Exceptionally good press work is being done. The members have also been active in civic work. Finding that there were 125 women taxpayers on the tax list, they sent notices to all, urging them to use their privilege of voting on certain municipal measures. Largely through the votes of the women, who responded well, two important measures were won—one for the public collection of garbage, and one for a sewer bond issue.

WESTCHESTER—FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

WHITE PLAINS.

DR. ANNA SHAW spoke on the evening of January 20th to an enthusiastic audience of 700 in the High School. Two hundred enrollments were taken. Mrs. Carl Osterheld and Mrs. H. W. Rockwell, president of the White Plains Suffrage Club, also spoke. At the regular meeting of the White Plains Club on January 31st Miss Jane Olcott was the speaker.

RYE.

On February 10th the Rye Equal Franchise League had an "Answer Party." Mrs. Leigh French, president of the New Rochelle Club, was the speaker, and questions and objections to equal suffrage sent in were answered by Mrs. French and members of the club. About seventy-five were present.

PORTCHESTER.

Temporary headquarters will be opened the last week in February. There will be speaking there every evening during the week.

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Plans have been made for a two weeks' trip of the Suffrage Lantern Slides through the Fourth Assembly District.

ORANGE—FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

NEWBURGH.

A SUFFRAGE mass meeting was held in the Newburgh Academy of Music on the evening of February 4th under the auspices of the Political Study Club. Mrs. Vanamee presided. Senator Helen Ring Robinson delivered a convincing address, "Where Women Legislate." An illustrated suffrage lecture was given by Miss Jane Olcott, and the campaign work to be pursued for the next two weeks was explained by Mrs. Vanamee. One hundred and fifty names were added to the enrollment and nearly $50 cleared for the campaign fund. After the meeting a reception for Senator Robinson was held at the home of Mrs. Vanamee.

The regular monthly tea was held at Headquarters February 6th and was well attended. "Co-operation and Democracy" was the subject for discussion at the semi-monthly meeting of the Political Study Club, February 10th.

ORANGE—SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

MIDDLETOWN.

THIS club was organized last July. It has held monthly meetings addressed by Mrs. Henry Robinson of Yonkers, Miss Ecob of Flushing, Rev. J. J. Henry

Minor, Miss Sarah Parker, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Dr. Shaw. A card party to raise funds has been given and the enthusiasm and membership is increasing. There has been a noticeable decline in the Anti-suffrage local newspaper jocularity since this club started.

GOSHEN.

The Goshen Equal Suffrage Club has increased its membership from ten to twenty-five in the year since it was organized. Its monthly meetings have been addressed by Miss Mills, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Vanamee, and it has held successful food sales.

ELEVENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT.

SINCE the Conference held in Troy late in January organization work is rapidly progressing. Requests from leaders for ward meetings are constant, and the meetings are most enthusiastic, the women realizing that the only way to win in 1915 is to reach every voter. They are therefore making many sacrifices of time and money to perfect organization work.

The Empire State Campaign Committee is a "going concern" and recognized as the potent force pushing towards victory.

During the week beginning February 2d, a Votes-for-Women booth was one of the attractions at the Troy Auto Show. The booth was in charge of Mrs. A. C. Hughston, organizer, who was assisted by a different group of workers each day.

Over five thousand pieces of literature were given out and pamphlets, WOMAN VOTERS, pennants, pencils, buttons and flowers were sold in large quantities. "Votes for Women" was not popular when the show began, but enthusiastically so after the women of Troy had with dignity presented their cause to the exhibitors and the public. Over three hundred enrollments were secured.

In addition to the work in Troy, meetings have been held throughout the district, in Hoosick Falls, Easton, Johnsonville, Valley Falls, Mechanicsville, Saratoga and Hudson Falls.

Organizations were formed during February in Hudson Falls and Easton.

Miss Starbuck, leader of Saratoga County, is starting an active campaign, of which the details will be given later.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ON February 9th a suffrage tea was given in honor of Miss Pierson at the home of Mrs. Paddock in the afternoon, by the Malone Political Equality Club. This was very largely attended and Miss Pierson gave an address. In the evening a suffrage meeting was held in the rooms of the Wedhams Reading Circle, and both Miss Pierson and Mrs. Paddock spoke.

February 10th speeches were made in Moira under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in the Methodist Church. A suffrage club was organized and Miss Pierson chosen as leader.

February 11th, under the auspices of the Saranac Lake Nurses' Association, Miss Pierson and Mrs. Paddock spoke in Saranac Lake in the Parish House. The next day a suffrage tea was given and a suffrage club was organized with Miss Horne as leader.

February 13th, in the Grange Hall at Brushton, a meeting was held. Miss Pierson and Mrs. Paddock both spoke. A suffrage club was formed with Mrs. Smith as president and Mrs. Rice as treasurer.

February 14th speeches were made in the Grange Hall in North Bangor, and a suffrage club organized, with Mrs. Harwood as leader, and Mrs. Washburne as secretary.

Five hundred and forty people are enrolled in Franklin County Assembly District.

Miss Rosalie Jones will speak in Grange Hall at Malone on March 2d, and before the Pomona Grange in Chateaugay on March 5th. Mrs. Paddock will speak in the Methodist Church at Chateaugay on March 4th.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

THE New York State Grange at Poughkeepsie has unanimously passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage.

♣ ♣ ♣

During May and June parades will be held as follows: For the Ninth District at Newburgh, for the Third and Tenth at Albany, for the Twelfth at Utica.

♣ ♣ ♣

Miss Harriet May Mills will spend the month of March at the Empire State Campaign Committee headquarters, aiding in the preparation for the spring conventions. It is planned to have a convention in every county of New York State outside the greater city limits at some time during April, May and June.

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Rochester has been selected as the place for the next convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

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The Campaign Committee colors are blue and white added to the historic yellow. The Art Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Alexander, has prepared banners, posters, buttons, stationery and stamps using these colors. The first of the posters has been designed by Mrs. Cary of Buffalo, who designed the famous figure of Niagara, which so memorably advertised the Buffalo Exposition some years ago. The new poster, like Niagara, is symbolic, and art critics declare it even more beautiful. Other prominent artists have promised other posters.

♣ ♣ ♣

Suffragists are requested to induce clergymen friendly to the cause, to preach suffrage sermons on Mothers' Day, the first Sunday in May. On the preceding Saturday, which will be the second of the month, suffragists are urged to hold everywhere demonstration, both outdoor and indoor, and to pass resolutions calling for immediate action by Congress.

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The tea at the Biltmore Hotel on Monday, the 16th of February, to celebrate the birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, was a brilliant success, artistically, socially and financially. The ballroom and its galleries were crowded with suffrage sympathizers. The programme embraced a reading by Edith Wynne Matthison, a symbolic dance by Florence Flemming Noyes, a performance by Mme. Pilar Morin, and a dance by Mlle. Lydia Lopowkowa. Not only did Mlle. Lopowkowa dance, but she made her first speech in the English language, a most charming and inspiring one. Mrs. Catt made the birthday address. After the entertainment tea was served in the tea-room by many lights of the stage.

♣ ♣ ♣

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE ON SUFFRAGE."

"NO doubt," sez I, "some wimmen are frivolous and some men foolish, for as Mrs. Poyser said, 'God made women to match the men,' but these few hadn't ort to disfranchise the hull race of men and wimmin. And as to soft brains, Maria Mitchell discovered planets hid from masculine eyes from the beginnin' of time, and do you think that wimmin can't see black spots on the body politic, that darkens the life of her and her children?

"Madame Curie discovered the light that looks through solid wood and iron, and you think wimmin can't see through unjust laws and practices, the rampant evils of to-day, and see what is on the other side, see a remedy for 'em. Florence Nightingale could mother and help cure an army, and why hain't men willin' to let wimmin help cure a sick legislation, kinder mother it, and encourage it to do better? She might better be doin' that, than playin' bridge-whist, or rastlin' with hobble skirts, and it wouldn't devour any more time."—*From Samantha on the Woman Question, by Marietta Holley.*

SHOW YOUR COLORS

BY

ALICE PARK

WOMEN will not all vote alike. As proof, look at a collection of suffrage badges. The variety in size, color, and design show that many women have many minds.

The largest badge in the picture is a good deal larger than a silver dollar, and looks huge on a woman's coat. Only a few women in California wore this badge at the end of the state campaign in 1911. It was evidence of a degree of enthusiasm and confidence that belonged in California.

The smallest badge is not in the picture. It is the tiny button worn, or supposed to be worn, by the New York suffrage men. About half way in size is the button of the men's suffrage league in the British Isles. This says "Give Women the Vote." Many men, many minds.

The international bronze badge has the figure of justice, the scales, the rising sun and the Latin words. The Hebrew button says "Joy to the Righteous." The Holland pin says "Vrouwen Keisrecht," and means "the right to vote." The Holland women wear more suffrage badges than do those in other countries on the continent of Europe. In Germany and Austria, ribbons of the national colors are used.

There are portrait badges of the suffrage leaders, Susan B. Anthony, Emmeline Pankhurst, and many others.

(Concluded on page 23)

Fiction and Feminism

WHY I WROTE ANGEL ISLAND.

BY

INEZ HAYNES GILLMORE.

I WROTE "Angel Island" because I wanted to prove that a gigantic world-wide wave of woman-revolt —the feminist movement, in short—is back of all the minor political and social eddies that women are making today. I chose the fable or symbolic form for "Angel Island" because I believe that it is the most telling way of making obvious truths obvious to everybody. Of the illustrious dead, Aristophanes, Æsop, Dante, Swift and Bunyan have most successfully used the symbolic form; of modern writers Hauptman, Rostand and Maeterlinck. I suppose if we should take the consensus of opinion of all English-speaking people, we should find that, after the Bible and Shakespeare, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels" were the two most popular books in the English language.

I believe that the popularity of "Robinson Crusoe" rests on two facts; first, that the central situation is absolutely real and could happen to anybody, an adventure that in our childhood we all hoped to experience some day—shipwreck on an uninhabited island; second, that it is written with the minimum of "literary" effect and the maximum of convincing detail. This theme—shipwreck on an uninhabited island—is good three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. It is a stock situation, as old as yesterday and as new as tomorrow. I sometimes think that it should be a part of the apprenticeship of all young writers to turn out at least one shipwreck-uninhabited-island story. As it is, it would be impossible to count the stories, realistic and fanciful, that have already been woven about this theme.

The truth of the matter is that you have only to imagine any two people you know shipwrecked on an uninhabited island to get an extraordinary situation. This kind of a story is, however, in its infancy. For just as the ghost-story has emerged from the old haunted-chamber-clanking chains period and developed into, for instance, Henry James' "The Turn of the Screw" and Edith Wharton's "The Lady's Maid's Bell," so the shipwreck story is on the way to psychological growth. James Barrie in "The Admirable Crighton," H. Stackpole de Vere in "The Blue Lagoon," Orin Bartlett in a notable short story called "A Readjustment," and Morgan Robertson in another short story whose name I cannot at the moment remember, have already given this stock fiction situation a strong psychological impulse.

I believe that the popularity of "Gulliver's Travels" rests on two facts; first, that the situations in it, unlike those in "Robinson Crusoe," are entirely imaginative and could happen to nobody; that in other words, it deals with conditions of a highly fanciful kind—people so tiny that they are less than dwarfs, people so huge that they are more than giants; second, like "Robinson Crusoe," it also is written with the minimum of "literary" effect and the maximum of apparently real detail.

When I came to write "Angel Island," I borrowed a leaf from the book of these two masters. I decided to use the shipwreck-uninhabited-island situation, and I decided to use a new race of creatures—winged women. I wanted to make these winged women romantic and beautiful. I wanted to make their discovery and capture adventurous and exciting. But I wanted to make my heroes, on the other hand, five typical Americans, thinking the thoughts of ordinary American men and talking in the slang of everyday. I wanted to write a story that children could read without getting the dark ulterior motive, and I wanted to write a story which would compel people to realize the conditions which at this moment make unrest and ferment in one entire sex.

It was not easy writing "Angel Island," for I had the perturbing and disquieting sensation all the time of writing two stories at once. Very often after I had finished a week's work, I found that though the story seemed to have gone ahead famously, I had moved out of touch with the symbolism, or though the symbolism was apparent—perhaps too apparent—the story lagged. It seemed to me that the hardest thinking I have ever done was the welding of the two when they started to disassociate. I wrote the first chapter at least twenty-five times; the first half of the book five times, the last half three times. On and off, I was four years writing it. But my real trouble came when I finished my first version. In that there were no children. It was suggested to me that the introduction of children would help. I saw that that was true; but it was a long time before I saw how I could get them in and in what way. Then one day it came to me that the fight must not be made by the women for themselves alone; for women have never yet fought for themselves alone. I saw that the fight must be made for their children.

I will add—in the spirit of humorous confession—since I have seemed to mention myself frequently in connection with two great masters of English prose, that I have plenty of moments in which I think I have fallen far short of the accomplishments of the late Mr. DeFoe and the late Mr. Swift.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Passionate Friends.

It is a serious thing to be a man who understands woman; it is even more serious to be a novelist who interprets the woman movement. Mr. H. G. Wells is

It is a serious thing to be a man who understands woman; it is even more serious to be a novelist who interprets the woman movement. Mr. H. G. Wells is somewhat handicapped by his reputation as a feminist, for women expect to learn a good deal about themselves in his books—and sometimes they are disappointed. This may possibly happen to those who seek the new woman in his recent novel, *The Passionate Friends*, unless they regard Lady Mary as the pitiful victim of a system of economic dependence which makes freedom in love impossible.

Stripped of those philosophical musings on social evolution, war, capital, labor, politics and travel, which are the chief delight of Mr. Wells' followers, the plot

is something like this: Stephen Stratton loves Lady Mary Christian in the good, old-fashioned, romantic way, and wishes to marry her. But she, realizing that he is a penniless youth, quite unable to support her in the luxury to which she is accustomed, prefers to marry a rich man whom she does not love. She finds this sacrifice necessary in order to save Stephen from becoming "a horrible little specialist in feeding and keeping me."

After the marriage she deceives her husband by continuing her love affair with Stephen. Then when discovery forces a crisis wherein she must choose between them, she refuses to go with her lover and remains with her husband. Later when an accidental meeting with Stephen stirs him to threaten divorce, she commits suicide.

Woven into the story is Mr. Wells' explanation that the tragedy of these three lives was due to jealousy. He offers a bitter indictment of those who are possessive in love, showing that the instinct of men toward the ownership of women is low and base. He tries to make clear that the old monogamic ideal of romantic love carries with it a train of unworthy passions.

We might feel more censorious about this traditional attitude of men if Mr. Wells were a good enough feminist to free his heroine from the bread and butter, good provider attitude toward love. But he does not. He says that she was thoroughly modern, that she "with her resentment at being in any sense property, her self-reliant thought, her independence of standard, was the very prototype of that sister-lover who must replace the seductive and abject womanhood, owned, mastered and deceiving, who waste the world today."

Yet this high-strung, sensitive woman, who passionately rebels at the thought of being "owned," cheerfully sells herself to a man whom she does not love, because she wants a great house, a great position and clothes! And again and again in her talk of love and marriage she brings in the economic motive to such an extent that one suspects Mr. Wells of portraying a delicate type of prostitution rather than exalted love.

Consider this conversation, for instance, wherein Lady Mary refuses Stephen's offer of marriage:

"If I were to come away with you and marry you, in just a little time I should cease to be your lover, I should be your squaw. I should have to share your worries and make your coffee and disappoint you, disappoint you and fail you in a hundred ways. Think! Should I be any good as a squaw? How can one love when one knows the coffee isn't what it should be, and one is giving one's lover indigestion? And I don't want to be your squaw. I don't want that at all. It isn't how I feel for you. I don't want to be your servant and your possession."

"But you will be Justin's squaw, you are going to marry him!"

"That is all different, Stephanage. Between him and me there will be space, air, dignity, endless servants—"

A passage like this leads one to infer that marriage is not ownership if the husband is rich, but becomes dangerously possessive if he is poor. Moreover, this "new" woman who will belong to herself and no one else, takes "a blink at maternity" to do her duty by the line of Justin and degrades motherhood by giving her children a father whom she detests. Then, when the reader is buoyed by a forlorn hope that Mary will in the end make a supreme sacrifice for love, she takes her life to avoid a scandal.

When Mr. Wells turns to the theme of social jealousy, he is more impressive. The small personal passions which are possible between individuals, he says, threaten the welfare of society, and he points to a day when "the blood-stained organized jealousies of religious intolerance, the delusions of nationality and cult and race, that black hatred which simple people and young people and common people cherish against all that is not in the likeness of themselves shall cease."

A Woman in Revolt. Not long ago a gentleman from Philadelphia perpetrated a book about women with a touching chapter on "What It Means to be a Woman." Despite his kind intentions the result was about as convincing as if a hippopotamus had described the flight of an eagle. So, with apologies to him and H. G. Wells we state our conviction that at present women are better qualified than men to give inside information with regard to feminist psychology. And we add that *A Woman in Revolt,* by Anne Lee, is a very satisfactory interpretation of certain phases of feminism.

At the opening of the story, Claire Raymond is tortured by the discovery that she has given herself with deep and noble love to a cad who is willing to take all and give nothing in return. Instead of spending a life in bitterness and remorse she develops her genius for music. In the course of time she learns to find joy in her career and in the larger life of comradeship with other women. At the height of her great success, when love comes to her again, she refuses to marry, although she loves deeply. Her reason is that she could not serve two masters, and that even if she found happiness in a home and children, her music would always be calling.

While this renunciation seems unnecessary in the light of achievements like those of Mesdames Homer and Schumann-Heink, not to forget our own Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, in the case of Claire Raymond it is logical and convincing. And the fact that the author dares let her heroine be so "unwomanly" as to revolt against marriage and choose work above everything else, marks an epoch in fiction.

Throughout the book are illuminating sidelights upon marriage and the relation of the sexes. If there is a slight tendency to preach sex hygiene, one can forgive it for the sake of a character like Luigia, the prostitute, who is very real and appealing. The whole woman movement is the background of the story, but it is presented with such a sense of proportion that it does not savor of propaganda. One feels it rather, as Claire expresses it—"the Zeitgeist; the newly awakened consciousness that for the first time, we are creating."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Angel Island. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. Published by Henry Holt and Company, New York. Price $1.35 *net.*

The Passionate Friends. By H. G. Wells. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. Price $1.35 *net.*

A Woman in Revolt. By Anne Lee. Published by Desmond Fitzgerald. Price $1.25.

Suffrage and Government. A campaign pamphlet showing the modern idea of government and woman's place in it, with special reference to Western States. By Mary Austin and Anne Martin. Free on application to the National Woman Suffrage Association, 505 *Fifth Avenue, New York.*

The Family and Marriage. An Analytical Reference Syllabus. By George Elliott Howard. Published by the University, Lincoln, Nebraska. Price seventy-five cents.

This book is invaluable to the student of the woman movement. Aside from its authoritative analysis of the family as an institution, it contains a comprehensive survey of the social and political condition of women.

The Home Nurse. By E. B. Lowry. Published by Forbes and Company, Chicago. Price $1.00 *net.*

The Back Yard Farmer. By J. Willard Botte. Published by Forbes and Company, Chicago. Price $1.00 *net.*

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

PLATFORM OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

Since just government rests upon the consent of the governed, we declare that to withhold the franchise from women is to deny the principle of democracy upon which this country was founded.

In the municipal housekeeping of to-day women need the ballot in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the home and to guard the interests of children.

The primary concern of government is the welfare of the people. We therefore heartily endorse those forward movements which seek to establish a higher standard of living, better housing, the prevention of disease, increased facilities for education, vocational guidance and proper provision for recreation and social intercourse.

We protest against a political system which withholds from wage-earning women the right to self-protection by means of the ballot, and we point to the steady improvement of working conditions for men since the establishment of universal manhood suffrage.

We stand by women workers in their efforts to organize trades-unions for their protection in industry, and we concede the justice of their demand for a living wage, an eight-hour day and safe and sanitary workshops.

We support all legislation which seeks to prevent the exploitation of women and children in industry and urge the passage of laws to establish a minimum wage, shorter hours of work, steady employment and proper protection of workers in their occupations.

We bitterly denounce those social, economic and political conditions which make commercialized prostitution possible and declare that we will wage a relentless war upon those who are directly or indirectly responsible for the traffic in women.

We demand for women equal opportunity and equal pay in civic and professional positions, protesting against sex discrimination in the public schools, hospitals and other branches of the public service where women are employed.

Standing for the full development of woman and her recognition as an individual member of society, we hereby pledge ourselves to work without ceasing for the enfranchisement of the women of New York State and Victory, November, 1915.

A CAMPAIGN CONVENTION.

MARKED by a spirit of fellowship and enthusiasm the annual City Convention of the Woman Suffrage Party seemed more like a campaign rally than a business meeting. The reports of the City officers, the Borough chairman and heads of committees were brief, but packed into each of the three and five minute speeches was a story of twelve months of steady growth. Indeed, the records of achievement were so remarkable that the delegates frequently interrupted with applause and the many visitors who filled Friends' Meeting House were noticeably impressed.

The Board of Elections reported that the City officers were unanimously re-elected, and the Convention paid warm tribute to Miss Hay for her devoted and efficient service as City chairman.

The guests of honor were Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, who spoke eloquently of the progress of the suffrage movement.

A feature of the evening was the adoption of the following Party Platform and Resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

We rejoice in the progress of the woman suffrage movement which has within the year made possible the great international victories of Norway, Finland and Iceland, and added Illinois and Alaska to the suffrage map of the United States, thereby increasing the number of women voters in this country by 1,400,000.

We congratulate all the political parties of New York upon the fact that they have endorsed the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the voters and we urge the election of members to the legislature of 1915 *who will support the measure.*

We congratulate Mayor Mitchel upon his appointment of Dr. Katherine B. Davis as Commissioner of Corrections for New York City.

We congratulate Fire Commissioner Adamson upon his appointment of women inspectors in the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

We note with deep satisfaction that New York women are now serving upon the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, the New York State Factory Investigation Committee, the Prison Investigating Committee, the Industrial Board, the Widow's Pension Committee and the Commission for the Blind.

We congratulate the Faculty of Cornell Medical College upon their decision to recommend women medical students as internes in Bellevue Hospital.

To our sister campaign States, Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Iowa, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, we send greetings and express our confidence in their victories in 1914 *and* 1915.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

A FLYING squadron of suffragists will make the first concerted attempt to bring suffrage home to every resident of Manhattan. On March 10th the squadron will start in the 17th Assembly District and cover the Borough, giving one day to each district. As each district is entered, flags will fly from suffrage windows; stores and buildings will be decorated as for fête days; suffragists will sit in apartment houses and shops to

take enrollments; speakers will hold noon meetings, out of doors; features of all kinds will be introduced to advertise the presence of the workers, so that no able bodied person should fail to know that suffragists are campaigning; and a monster mass meeting will close the day.

To accomplish this unlimited volunteers are needed, and the work will be so varied in character that the frailest woman can help in some way. A procession will start each day's work and we shall need a thousand women for that alone.

Will You Join the Squad?

Send your name to Mrs. Keep at Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, with the number of days you can campaign and state what you would like best to do. If you can't walk, you can help by sitting at a table and taking enrollments; if you are stronger, you can sell things and parade and canvass and speak. *But do something!*

COMMITTEES.

Chairman of Flying Squadron, Mrs. Mary Beard.
Secretary of Flying Squadron, Mrs. Wm. H. Nye.
Treasurer of Flying Squadron, Miss Fanny Lawson.
Banners—Mrs. Landauer, Chairman.
Miss Hooper.
Mrs. Drisler.
Features—Mrs. W. H. Nye, Chairman.
Mrs. Robert Adamson,
Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette,
Miss Portia Willis,
Miss Ida Craft,
Enrollments—Mrs. V. F. Kouba, Chairman,
Mrs. Cox.
Selling—Mrs. Hirons, Chairman,
Miss Katherine Neilson,
Mrs. Oliver,
Miss Miller.
Woman Voter—Miss Gapen, Chairman.
Literature—Mrs. Frank Cronise, Chairman.
Volunteers—Mrs. Drisler, Chairman.
Mrs. Mason.
Night Meetings—Mrs. J. R. Bartholomew, Chairman.
Speakers—Miss Doughty, Chairman,
Mrs. W. L. Hervey.
Pictures—Miss Francis, Chairman.
Permits—Mrs. Robert Adamson.
Collections—Miss Lawson,
Miss Mabel Van Alstyne,
Miss Arthur,
Miss Katherine Nielson.
Press—Mrs. Keep.
Starter—Mrs. Keep.

Dates already arranged for:

March 10	17 A. D.	March 16	26 A. D.
11	22 A. D.	17	16 A. D.
12	31 A. D.	19	25 A. D.
13	20 A. D.	20	12 A. D.
14	13 A. D.	21	9 A. D.

THE COSMOPOLITAN VILLA.

THE Woman Suffrage Party will give a great Cosmopolitan Fête in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March.

The Homemakers are to give an instructive and constructive exhibition of the high cost of living and demonstrations of its causes. We hope through the exhibitions of silk and of woolen manufactures to be able to follow the thread of their origin and development. There will be a study of food values—not to indicate superiority of special brands, but to demonstrate the process and cost of food stuffs. Real meat will be employed to display the value and use of the cheaper cuts. Besides, there will be a cooking contest with premiums and prizes, for suffragists are excellent cooks in spite of popular superstitions.

The Assembly Districts will appear in the villas of different nations—a cosmopolitan village encircling the dancing floor, which is in the centre of the drill hall. All kinds of irresistible articles will be found in these picturesque houses, each one representing a different nation and in each a group of women with costumes appropriate to the villa. In the Irish villa is a Blarney stone with sufficient blarney attached thereto to prove its authenticity. There is a rumor that the Italian villa has secured a monkey and a hand organ, and that the Russian villa is frantically advertising for a nicely manicured bear with useless teeth and harmless hug!

Each day there will be a free entertainment. On the first day the 71st Regiment gives a military show. Another day for exhibition dancing, a musical day and a vaudeville day, and all the time general dancing with a fine military band who have promised not even to stop for breath. A theatre with moving pictures and theatrical performances every afternoon and evening is just outside the main hall, and opposite is a tea room where lunches and dinners can be obtained. Teas are served in the villa gardens on the main floor. There will be committee rooms, convenient wardrobe and rest rooms. We have tried to think of everything possible to entertain and amuse, and we are still thinking.

Be sure to come and bring all your friends. It is going to be a fête for everybody—even the Antis could forget their troubles and enjoy it. The Antis must be rather blue nowadays. Of course enfranchising the women of ten States had a depressing effect, but how must they feel now that suffragists have burst into royal society? For Mary, Queen of England, has just removed the taboo against suffragists in her household, and now magnanimously allows her ladies in waiting to think for themselves! But cheer up, sister Antis, think only of the merry immediate things and come and dance at our party. Let us play together now, for we are foreordained to work together by and by.

Anna Ross Weeks.

SHOW YOUR COLORS

(*Continued from page 19*)

Ireland has five or six badges. All of these are partly green, and two of them combine the green with the orange, wiping out the old lines of religion and politics.

There are three anti-suffrage badges in the collection. But the photografer was unable to get them into the picture because they were fastened on the wrong side of the cloth.

The first American badges were tiny yellow ribbons and a small pin representing a sunflower with "1848" in the center. The invention of the small white and gold pennant saying in plain letters, "Votes for Women," and selling for two cents in England, and ten cents in the United States, was followed by its adoption and imitation, and what is more important, by its popularity.

California, Illinois, and New York have the greatest number of designs in the United States. These are signs of the times. Badges are the high water mark in the suffrage movement. They represent not only personal conviction and organization, but some degree of general approval. Drop by drop have been the speeches, the literature, and the years that have preceded the age of suffrage badges. When suffragists are willing to wear an outward and visible sign advertising Votes for Women, victory is near.

From the Assembly Districts

Edited by ADALINE W. STERLING

MANHATTAN.

11th Assembly District.

THE women of this district had a booth at the 5th Annual Hygienic Ball and Bazaar of the National Pharmaceutical Society, at the Amsterdam Opera House West 44th Street, on Tuesday evening, February 24th. There was a large contingent present from the Party in the audience. Voiceless speeches were a feature of the suffrage booth, and furnished instructive reading between dances. The logic of these "silent speeches" was so effective that hundreds of enrollments were taken.

12th Assembly District.

As a welcome to the newly elected leader of this district, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, and the vice leaders, Mrs. Joseph Talbot Maclean and Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette, a charming tea was given at Headquarters on Wednesday afternoon, February 18th.. In the unavoidable absence of Miss Hay, the program was opened by Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, City Treasurer, with graceful words of welcome. Mrs. Howe responded in a most happy vein and was warmly applauded. Dr. Edwin Liebfried, of Brooklyn, made a forcible and eloquent exposition of why women should vote, presenting the question from a new angle. William Dean Howells, the novelist, who was an invited guest, sent the following letter of regret:

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1914.

DEAR MRS. HALL: The fact that I am in Boston this winter and not in New York will best account for my not coming to your Equal Rights Tea on February 18. I hope without coming I may bear witness to the love and honor I bear your cause, which is so one with civilization and humanity that I wonder any civilized man can be against it. Men have made a mess of trying to rule the world alone, and it will never be put to rights till women with their clear heads and true hearts come to our rescue. It will never be clean or decent until then.

Yours sincerely,
W. D. HOWELLS.

At the conclusion of the program tea was served, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. Victor Sorchan in turn dispensing the cheering cup.

14th Assembly District.

A public meeting was held in the kindergarten room of the Phipps Building, 325 East 31st Street, on the evening of February 16, with the leader in the chair. Addresses were made by Miss Martha Klatschken and Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette. Miss Klatschken gave an account of her experiences with the antis on her recent trip up State. Mrs. Gillette outlined the proposed activities of the Flying Squadron, and Miss Elizabeth McOuat contributed some vocal solos, with Miss Bossong as accompanist.

A business meeting was held on the evening of February 20 at the home of Mrs. B. W. Mitchell, No. 217 East 35th Street.

15th Assembly District.

Under the direction of the new leader, Miss Peters, the 15th Assembly District has been fairly buzzing with activity the past month. Committees have been appointed on membership, organization, legislation, demonstration, public meetings and finance. Captains are being recruited for the twenty-nine election districts. Early in January Mrs. Richard Aldrich gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the State Suffrage Association. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Aldrich spoke on the campaign work and general discussion was carried on over the tea cups. Miss Baugh and Miss Henry held a most successful meeting at their studio, 27 West 67th Street, on the end of January. The speakers were Mrs. Charles Beard and Mrs. Nelson S. Spencer. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe gave her witty "Anti Suffrage Monologue." About one hundred and fifty persons enjoyed the speaking and the subsequent tea, and thirteen new members were added to the roll, and $12.60 to the treasury.

17th Assembly District.

The regular monthly 17th Assembly District W. S. P. "Suffrage Tea and Talks" was held at the home of the leader, on Monday, January 26th, 3 to 6 o'clock. Miss Irene W. Davis and Miss Aimée Hutchinson made stirring speeches, urging everyone to join with us, if not with work, at least with money. We sold all of our VOTERS and a variety of entertainment tickets and took up a good collection.

The 17th Assembly District Club held its weekly meetings on Monday evening, at 8 p. m., at the Progressive Clubhouse, 257 West 99th Street, and listened to many instructive and lively debates on civics.

18th Assembly District.

Mrs. Gear's district can always do something interesting and unusual in the way of a meeting. This time it was a suffrage debate at Sokol Hall, 552 East 72d Street, on February 25th. In the Czech tongue Mr. Yoska made the suffrage plea, and was answered in the same tongue by Mr. E. B. Tuma. Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette spoke in English on the suffrage theme. All the addresses were well received by an interested and large audience.

19th Assembly District.

The monthly meeting of the district club was omitted this month. The district will join with the 15th and 17th districts in the Cosmopolitan Fete to be held on the 25th at the 71st Regiment Armory.

21st Assembly District.

On February 3d a business meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Kleeman, 609 West 137th Street, at which many important plans for the coming year were discussed.

A very enjoyable social evening was spent at the home of Miss Matthews on February 17th. Many of the guests indulged in cards, others in dancing, and later refreshments were served.

23d Assembly District.

There was good attendance and lively interest in the monthly meeting held February 9th in the Progressive Clubrooms, at which Mrs. Ogan, the new leader presided. Almost every person present who had not already signed slips enrolled during the evening, including a number of men who wished to become members of the Men's League. Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe was the speaker of the evening and was listened to with much appreciation. Members of the Civic League who were present requested that the matter of woman suffrage be presented to the League at one of their regular meetings in the near future. At the close of the meeting the members, led by Mrs. Howe discussed plans for perfecting the organization.

On the evening of the 16th a meeting was held at the home of the leader to arrange for a dance to be given at the same place, 513 West 144th Street, on Saturday, March 7th, and to plan for the district's participation in the Cosmopolitan Fete.

24th Assembly District.

On Friday, February 13th, a very interesting meeting was held in Union Settlement, before a club of young women, with the leader of the district as speaker. A most unique evening was carried out also in the Italian Mothers' Club, at Union Settlement, on the evening of the 17th. Mr. Raimondo Canudo gave a suffrage talk in Italian, which was followed by a number of interesting games with suffrage as the theme. The district also reports 34 personal calls made during the past month.

25th Assembly District.

On the four Thursdays in February, the 25th A. D. had a series of pleasant teas at Headquarters, on February 12th the Men's League being specially invited, and on February 19th women interested in the arts, literature and drama. On Fridays in February a series of canvassing bees were held with great success. Canvassing in groups, from one starting point, to which all returned for tea and discussion of experiences, was found to make agreeable and interesting a disagreeable necessity. The district sent its leader, Mrs. Lowe, and its Chairman of Public Demonstration, Miss Marlin, to the dinner of the National Progressives on February 12th.

A meeting was held on February 18th, at the Colored Mission in Minetta Lane with the hopes of arousing interest in suffrage and in forming a club among the colored women of the district.

26th Assembly District.

Not to be outdone by Bohemia, the Kossuth Ferencz, H. L. S. & B. S., a Hungarian organization, will give a "Suffragettes Ball" on the 7th of the month at the New Star Casino, 107th Street. The ticket is very artistic and bears a representation of a young suffragette holding aloft a votes for women banner. The Cause is surely dancing on.

29th Assembly District.

It is with great pleasure that THE VOTER reports that Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell is in excellent health and gave up her position as Borough Treasurer solely to devote her time and energy to the work of the 29th District.

31st Assembly District.

A most instructive meeting was held February 12th at 8 P. M. at the home of Mrs. von Zastrow, 24 Mt. Morris Park, West. Mrs. John Fowler Trow gave a splendid address on "The Election Laws of the United States." Many were present who had never attended a meeting in the district before, and a number of enrollments were secured.

On February 6th the Central Republican Club of the 31st Assembly District held its annual ball and entertainment. Mr. Lyons the Republican leader of the district, placed a box at the disposal of the suffragists. In spite of the severe storm, the suffragists were well represented and a number of prominent politicians visited them in the box during the evening. Mr. Lyons did all in his power to make the evening an enjoyable one.

FOR THE BOROUGH.

Aside from the round of district activities. there has been something doing for Manhattan Borough itself. This has been at the instance of Mrs. Frank Keep, organizer for Manhattan. Assisted by Mrs. William Howard Nye and Miss Margaret Calhoun, Mrs. Keep planned and successfully carried out a gala evening at Headquarters on Thursday evening, February 19th. From 8:30 until midnight there was dancing to most inspiriting music, and then refreshments were served. On the 27th of February Mrs. Keep arranged a tea and talk at the home of Miss Harriet S. Phillips, Colonial Studios, 39 West 67th Street. Miss Phillips, who is one of the pioneer suffragists, extended a hearty welcome to the large company assembled. The speakers were Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Miss Frances Peters, district leader, and Mrs. Frank Keep.

BROOKLYN.

1st Assembly District.

A PARLOR meeting was held at Mrs. George Notman's house, 136 Joralemon Street, under the auspices of the First Assembly District, on Monday evening, February 9th. Mrs. Raymond Brown made an address to an audience of nearly one hundred.

Through the kindness of Dr. Waggoner a suffrage evening was held for the Girls' Club at Cuyler House, 360 Pacific Street, on Tuesday, February 17th. The meeting was arranged by the captains of the 13th Election District, Miss Hale and Miss Loines. Miss Adela Potter gave a very convincing talk on suffrage.

3d Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the district took the form of a card party at the residence of Mrs. Joseph C. Hale, 430 Clinton Street, on the evening of January 24th. The money realized is to be devoted to organization work. The February meeting was held at 195 Harrison Street on the 24th inst., with Mrs. R. D. Wolterbeck as speaker. It is planned to hold meetings covering the entire district about the middle of this month. Vacant stores will be hired in outlying election districts for all-day speaking and a large mass meeting will be held. The Winslow estate at Rosedale, L. I., has presented the district with a city lot to be sold for the purpose of getting an automobile for use in street meetings.

5th Assembly District.

An interesting meeting was held on February 9th at the Progressive Club, 544 Halsey Street. The speakers were Miss Ida Craft, Mr. Philip Comstock, Mrs. E. T. O'Loughlin and Mr. R. C. Beadle, who said a few words about the Men's League. On February 11th the district gave an enjoyable tea at Party Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, Manhattan, at which Mrs. Notman was the speaker.

6th Assembly District.

A record-breaking attendance marked the mass meeting held on January 27th by the 6th Assembly District, at Broadway Casino, 790 Broadway. Mrs. Mark Rudick, the district leader, presided.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the State Suffrage Association, was the first speaker, and made a glowing and eloquent appeal for the support of the men, as she said the only way the question could be decided was by their vote. Mrs. Edward Cahn pleaded that woman suffrage be given a fair trial in this State.

An interesting address was made by Herbert N. Warbasse, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, who outlined in detail the growth toward universal suffrage in this State since 1821, when the property qualifications for voting were abolished and the franchise was extended to all male citizens of this State. Rabbi Nathan Krass of Temple Israel made the final speech, and expressed great satisfaction at seeing so many young men represented in the audience.

8th Assembly District.

A well attended meeting was held on Monday, February 16th, at Norge Hall, 335 Union Street. Mrs. Wm. Rorke was the speaker of the evening and Miss Eleanor Hopkins presided.

9th Assembly District.

On February 4th a mass meeting in Exempt Firemen's Hall was held. The speakers were Mr. James F. Morton and Dr. John H. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Schools, who spoke on the local school situation. Mr. Wm. F. Purdy presided.

The Bay Ridge Suffrage Club held an executive meeting at 7815 4th Avenue, on February 5th.

A largely attended mass meeting was held February 18th at Exempt Firemen's Hall, 69th Street near Third Avenue, at 8 P. M. Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield was the speaker of the evening, the Rev. E. B. Kidder presiding.

Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren and Mrs. J. S. Langthorne spoke at a parlor meeting at the home of Mrs. Gerhard Kelstrup, 7902 13th Avenue, at 3 P. M., on February 19th.

10th Assembly District.

A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Jay F. Carlisle, 373 Clinton Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, February 4th. The speakers were Mrs. Field, Mrs. Frank, Miss Potter and Mrs. Wirth. The new district leader was introduced by Mrs. Dreier.

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley spoke at a meeting at the home of Mrs. A. T. Birdsall on Friday evening, February 6th. An afternoon suffrage club was organized on Friday, February 13th, by Mrs. Herbert Boughton, at which Mrs. Hale's instruction and lessons were reviewed by members.

The Study Class met at Headquarters Monday, February 16th. A paper was read by Miss Stratford, "Department of Finance, Sinking Fund and Budget." Speaker, Mr. Wm. Vernam.

11th Assembly District.

Our 16th Election District held an interesting meeting at the home of its captain, Mrs. E. C. Cheel, 550 Franklin Avenue, on the 10th of February. Mrs. Nellie Craig was the speaker, and Mrs. Perrins gave her experience as a voter in Colorado. As a preliminary to this meeting Mrs. Cheel canvassed nearly the whole election district.

The 11th Election District was likewise covered by its captain, Mrs. Warbasse, and her co-workers, for a valuable organization meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter Truslow, 239 Gates Avenue, February 27th. The speakers were Mrs. Charles N. Field, Miss Evelyn Hughan and Mr. Herbert N. Warbasse.

12th Assembly District.

Under the auspices of the Membership Committee of the First Women's Suffrage Club of the Twelfth Assembly District, a suffrage tea was given at the residence of Mrs. L. H. Gura, 402 Ninth Street, on January 28, 1914. The speaker, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, was introduced by Mrs. H. B. Bayles. There were about sixty-five present and the newly organized Women's Suffrage Orchestra was heard for the first time and rendered most delightful music.

On February 4th, a Second Woman Suffrage Club of the Twelfth Assembly District was organized at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. H. E. Cox, 295 15th Street. There were about forty women present. The club met the following week and elected Mrs. H. E. Cox president; Miss Edna Bock, first vice-president; Miss Emma Schulze, secretary; Miss Helen Schuler, treasurer. The club will meet on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

14th Assembly District.

On January 31st a well-attended meeting of the district was held at 8 P. M., at 128 South First Street. Mrs Mary A. Raferty, the leader, presided, and the speaker was Mrs. Cheel.

16th Assembly District.

The regular monthly business meeting of the district was held on February 3. Captains and committees on ways and means and press were appointed, and work for the month was mapped out. Mrs. Krecker, leader, and Mrs. Lloyd, vice-leader, made a house-to-house canvass in the 14th Election District with good results. A luncheon for suffrage workers was given by Mrs. Wilfred Clarke, at her residence, 1424 East 13th Street. On Thursday afternoon, February 26th, Mrs. Krecker and Mrs. Mary A. Lilly spoke before the Ladies' Aid Society of the Homecrest Presbyterian Church.

18th Assembly District.

On the 24th of January the Second Club of the 18th Assembly District held a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Commercial High School. This is the first time that a suffrage organization has been allowed to hold a meeting under its own name in any public school in Brooklyn. Although it was a very stormy night, between eight and nine hundred people were present. The speakers were Mrs. Jean Nelson Penfield, Mr. Charles Frederick Adams, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain. No collection could be taken within the building and no admission could be charged, according to the rules of the Board of Education. However, the Second Club partly reimbursed itself for the expenses of the meeting by taking up a collection just outside the building at the close of the meeting. About thirty-five dollars were collected in this way.

The Third Club gave a successful card party on February 14th at the home of Mrs. Emory Brown, 3019 Farragut Road. Club One met on February 20th at the home of Miss Grace Strachan and listened to addresses by Mrs. Suffren and Mrs. Cothren. Club Four held a meeting on February 24th at 26 Midwood Street, at which Miss Craft and Miss Elwell spoke.

22d Assembly District.

On the 19th of January temporary Headquarters were opened in an empty store, at 2984 Fulton Street, and meetings were held every evening. Among the speakers were Miss Martha Klatschken, Miss Ida Craft and Mr. Gunn. A district club was formed of which Mrs. Irving was elected captain and Mrs. Chandler secretary. The first meeting of the club was held at Mrs. Irving's home Tuesday evening, February 10th. Twenty were present, and Miss Potter was the speaker.

Mrs. Schindler spoke at the matinee at the Warwick Theatre on the 29th of January. On February 5th Mr. MacCurdy of the Gotham Theatre allowed the district to have speakers at both performances. Mrs. Lilly and Mrs. Waters were the afternoon speakers, Mrs. Schindler and Miss Potter spoke in the evening

New Headquarters have been opened at 3226 Fulton Street, where we expect to form another club.

MUSIC FOR SUFFRAGE.

THE formation of a woman's orchestra in the Twelfth Assembly District, under the leadership of Mrs. L. H. Gura, promises to add a new interest to the suffrage meetings in Brooklyn. They now number ten pieces—violins, 'cello, cornet, clarinet, flute and piano. The purpose is to gather a group of gifted, capable women musicians who are willing to give of their talent and time to the cause of suffrage. Membership is not limited to the 12th Assembly District. Those wishing further information may address Brooklyn Headquarters or Mrs. L. H. Gura, 402 9th Street.

♣ ♣ ♣

"Shall women vote?" . . . The ancient Greeks said "Nay."
Ha! ha! Where are the ancient Greeks to-day?

Franklin P. Adams.

♣ ♣ ♣

PUSSY CAT.

I am a little fireside soul;
I let the world unheeded roll.
If I am warm and fed with care,
Why should I mind how others fare?

—Oreola W. Haskell in *Judge*.

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Chemises	1.50	2.00	2.25	2 50	2.75	3 00	3.50	up
Drawers				2.50	3.75	6.00	6.50	up
Skirts	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4 75	5.00	5.75	up
Princess Slips				5.75	6.75	8.75	10.75	up

AMERICAN UNDERWEAR

Gowns	1 00	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	up
Combinations	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.25	2.50	3.00	3 50	up
Chemises	1.10	1 50	1.65	2.00	2.25	2.50	3 00	up
Drawers	.85	1.10	1.25	1.50	1.75	2 00	2.25	up
Skirts	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3 50	up
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QUEENS.

2d Assembly District.

On February 7th at 3:30, a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Shortell, Elmhurst, to organize a suffrage club in Elmhurst.

3d Assembly District.

On January 29th, at 3:30, there was an interesting meeting held at the home of Mrs. L. S. DePinna, Bayswater, leader of the Third Assembly District. Mrs. Alfred Eno of Queens presided. Miss Portia Willis was the speaker, and in a charming manner told those assembled "Why Women Should Vote." After Miss Willis had concluded, Mrs. Eno addressed the meeting and elucidated many vague ideas which some of those present had, by answering all questions.

4th Assembly District.

Our district clubs seldom can get their meetings arranged in time to be announced in the Calendar, but we are not as idle in the Fourth Assembly District of Queens as it might seem. The club in Hollis held three meetings during the month. One on January 23, at which Mrs. Philip Comstock was the speaker; one on February 19th, at which Mrs. Whittaker spoke, and a card party on February 16th, which was a great success in spite of all the efforts of Jack Frost, Old Boreas and a few other unpopular heathen, to make it a dismal failure. The women waded through snow up to their knees and seemed to enjoy it.

On February 3d the Queens club held an evening meeting. The speakers were Mrs. Griffin, Miss Grant and Mr. Herbert O'Brien. Mrs. Suffren went to Richmond Hill on February 4th and converted a number of men and a few women. On February 5th the Flushing club held a meeting in the League Building, and on the same afternoon the Jamaica club gave a card party at Mrs. Linville's. Probably the largest affair of the month, in point of numbers, was the dance given by the Bayside club on February 11th.

RICHMOND.

1st Assembly District.

ON Thursday, February 12th, Miss Amy Blake, Mrs. Frederica Paulan and Miss Marie Baer gave a very successful Thé Dansant at the Willcox gymnasium, 115 Davis Avenue, for the benefit of the Empire State campaign fund.

The temporary headquarters of the Richmond Borough Woman Suffrage Party, corner Richmond Street and Castleton Avenue, West New Brighton, which were open afternoons and evenings from January 26th to 31st proved to be a very effective means of propaganda. Our chairman, Mrs. Willcox, showed her usual ingenuity in arranging the week's work. The windows were filled with pictures of suffrage leaders and numerous suffrage leaflets. Two voiceless speeches occupied conspicuous places and served to collect the crowds. Suffrage workers then moved around among the crowd distributing literature and inviting the people inside to hear the speeches. The speakers were Miss Margaret Hinchey, Miss Mabel Davidson, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Sterling, Miss Burritt, Miss Grant, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Butler, captain of the Salvation Army in Stapleton; Miss Francis, Mrs. Wentworth and Mr. Oscar Smith. The Borough Chairman intends to continue the good work at other places on the island.

A COMMITTEE REPORT

At the request of the city chairman, we give Miss May's report, which was prepared for the City Convention and accidentally overlooked.

Delicious Votes for Women candy, done up in strikingly attractive boxes tied with yellow ribbon, is now on sale at Lord and Taylor's, the Waldorf, the Riker-Hegeman stores and the Pennsylvania Station. It sells for a dollar a pound and the Woman's Suffrage Party receives a percentage on each box sold, besides advertising the Cause in a new way. Try it yourself and tell your friends about it.

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March 1st.—Headquarters, 48 E. 34th Street. Tea, 3-6 P. M., given by the 31st A. D. Manhattan. Speakers, Miss Florence Wise, Miss Leonora O'Reilly.

March 2d.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street. 8 P. M. Club meeting.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, 195 Claremont Avenue. 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, home of Mrs. Maud Ingersoll-Probasco, 117 East 21st Street. 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 8 P. M. Club meeting.

Brooklyn, 16th Assembly District, Chalmer's Real Estate Office, King's Highway and 17th Street. Public meeting.

March 3d.—Manhattan, 21st Assembly District, Business meeting, at Mrs. Hiron's, 131 West 136th Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue. 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club. All welcome.

Brooklyn, 5th Assembly District, 75 Bainbridge Street. 8 P. M. Business and social club meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 8 P. M. Study club.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, 202 Lefferts Place. 8.15 P. M. Business meeting.

Brooklyn, 22d Assembly District, Mrs. Irving's, 2386 Atlantic Avenue. Club 36, E. Dist. Parlor meeting.

March 4th.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Tea, 3-6. Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street, Miss Frances Peters, hostess.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Exempt Firemen's Hall, 96th Street near Third Avenue. 8 P. M. Mass meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 6 P. M. Supper, 15 cents.

Brooklyn, 16th Assembly District, Borough Park Club House. Evening. Mass meeting.

Brooklyn, 22d, 79 Grant Avenue, Club 27, E. Dist. Parlor meeting. Speaker, Miss Schloss.

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March 5th.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 124 Pierpont Street. 4 P. M. Business meeting.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, League Building, 3.30 P. M. Regular meeting Flushing Equal Franchise Association.

Queens, Men's League, Temple Forum, Richmond Hill. 8 P. M. Mass meeting. Speakers, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale, Comptroller Prendergast.

March 6th.—Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 194 Columbia Heights. 8 P. M. Parlor meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 100 Hanson Place. Informal meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 308 Carlton Avenue. 3 P. M Afternoon Club.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, at the home of Mrs. Martha T. Beebe, 666 Park Place. 8.15 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Nellie Craig, Mr. Charles D. Halcombe. Public invited.

Richmond, 1st Assembly District, Willcox Gymnasium, Davis Avenue, West New Brighton. 3 P. M. Suffrage Auction Bridge party, given by Mrs. Sidney A. Reeve.

March 7th—Brooklyn, 23d Assembly District, P. S. No. 84. 8 P. M. Suffrage mass meeting.

Richmond, 1st Assembly District, home of Miss Elsa Evans, Tottenville. 3 P. M. Suffrage Tea. Speaker, Miss Grant, of California.

March 9th.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, Mrs. James Stewart's, 120 Riverside Drive. 3.30 P. M. Speeches and Tea. Speakers, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Charles F. Winch.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, 226 East 16th Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 19th Assembly District, 550 West 113th Street, 8.15 P. M. Speaker, Rev. Mabel Irwin.

March 10th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Mass meeting, St. Michael's Parish House, 225 West 99th Street. 8 P. M.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club. All welcome.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, at the home of Mrs. D. Stender, 357 Lafayette Avenue. 8.15 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. E. C. Cheel, Mrs. John Edwin Dowd. Public invited.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 36 Midwood Street. 4 P. M. Meeting of Club 4.

Queens, 2d Assembly District, at Mrs. Allen Caruthers, Winfield. 8 P. M. Meeting of the Elmhurst Suffrage Club. Speaker, Mrs. Alice Carpenter.

March 11th.—Manhattan, 22d Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 6 P. M. Supper, 15 cents.

Queens, 4th Assembly District. 3 P. M. Bayside Suffrage Club.

March 12th.—Manhattan, 31st Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

March 13th.—Woman Suffrage Party, Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. 2.30 P. M. Card party. Mrs. Balch in charge. Prizes. Tickets, 50 cents.

Manhattan, 20th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

March 13th.—Brooklyn, 10th Asembly District, 100 Hanson Place. Informal meeting.

March 14th.—Manhattan, 13th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, store on Fulton Street opposite Hollis Avenue. Afternoon. Cake sale, Hollis Suffrage Club.

March 16th.—Manhattan, 14th Assembly District, Kindergarten Room, Phipps Building, 325 East 31st Street. 8 P. M. Public meeting. Speakers, Mrs. Frederic Gillette, Miss Martha Klachken.

Manhattan, 16th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street. 8 P. M. Club meeting.

Manhattan, 26th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, 7815 Fourth Avenue. 2 P. M. Executive Committee of district.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1255 Bergen Street. 3.30 P. M. District Executive meeting.

March 17th.—Manhattan, 21st Assembly District, at Mrs. Kleeman's, 609 West 137th Street. 8 P. M. Social meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue. 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club. All welcome.

Manhattan, 16th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

Brooklyn, 16th Assembly District, Avenue O and East 13th Street. Theatrical Performance. 8 P. M. Director, Wilfred Clarke.

Brooklyn, Priscilla Study Club of Brooklyn. Class for Parliamentary Drill and Public Speaking. 1609 Dorchester Road. 8 P. M. sharp.

Queens, 3d Assembly District, 42 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale. 3 P. M. Ridgewood Suffrage Club.

March 18th.—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. 4 to 6 P. M. Reception and tea to new officers. Speech by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall.

Manhattan, 1st Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Every member must report to the leader for duty. Mass meeting.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Exempt Fireman's Hall. 8 P. M. Mass meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 6 P. M. Supper, 15 cents.

March 19th.—Manhattan. 25th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Metropolitan Temple, 14th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8 P. M. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

Queens, Men's League of St. Joseph's Church. 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

March 20th.—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty. duty.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 100 Hanson Place. Informal meeting.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, Erasmus Hall. 8 P. M. Mass meetings by Clubs 1 and 4. Speakers, Dr. Shaw, Hon. F. W. Hinrichs, Mr. Odell, of the Agricultural Society of London.

March 21st.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District. Flying Squadron. Mass meeting. Every member must report to the leader for duty.

March 21st.—Brooklyn, 5th Assembly District, 75 Bainbridge Street. 3-5 P. M. Speeches and singing. All welcome.

March 23d.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 257 West 99th Street. 8 P. M. Club meeting.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1054 Sterling Place. 8 P. M. Meeting of Club 2.

March 24th.—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue. 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club. All welcome.

March 25th.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Place. 6 P. M. Supper, 15 cents.

March 26th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Bedford Library Auditorium, Franklin Avenue near Fulton Street. Public mass meeting. No collection.

March 27th.—Woman's Suffrage Party, Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street. 2.30 P. M. Card party. Mrs. Balch in charge. Prizes. Tickets, 50 cents.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 100 Hanson Place. Informal meeting.

Brooklyn, 14th Assembly District, 128 South First Street. 8 P. M. Business meeting.

Queens, 4th Assembly District, Mrs. Wolfskehl's residence. 3 P. M. Open meeting. Speaker, Mrs. Schindler.

March 28th.—Manhattan, 24th Assembly District, 242 East 105th Street. 8.15 P. M. Regular monthly meeting officers and captains.

March 29th.—Manhattan, 24th Assembly District, 231 East 104th Street. 8.15 P. M. Debate on suffrage before the Civic Forum of the South. Harlem Neighborhood Association.

March 31st.—Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 36 Greenwich Avenue. 8 P. M. Greenwich Village Social Center Suffrage Club. All welcome.

POLITICAL EQUALITY ASSOCIATION.

Public meetings at the Headquarters of the Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st Street, Monday evenings at 8:30 P. M. Admission free and the public cordially invited to attend.

March 2d.—Mrs. John Fowler Trow will talk on "The Relative Value of Parliamentary Law to Suffrage."

March 9th.—Mrs. Lillian S. Griffin will speak on "The Law and the Woman."

March 16th.—Mr. Winter Russell will give a talk on "The Spirit of the Fight."

March 23d.—Mrs. Charles Beard will speak on "Equal Suffrage as a Political Issue."

March 30th.—Mrs. Bessie Isabel Giles will make a suffrage address.

THE EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY.

Meetings every Tuesday at 4 P. M. Admission free to members. To the public, fifty cents. Tea served.

March 3d.—Unrecognized Power of the Housewife. Speaker: Mrs. Julian Heath. Hostess: Mrs. Charles P. Howland.

March 10th.—Wherein Manhood Suffrage has Failed to do Justice to Women and Children. Speaker: Dr. Frederic C. Howe. Hostess: Miss Rosina S. Hoyt.

March 17th.—Education and the Child. Speaker: Mr. John S. Roberts. Hostess: Mrs. Pierre Jay.

SIDE-LIGHTS IN FEMINISM.

Original monologues showing point of view of women in every country, by Vida Sutton. Little Theatre, March 12th, 4 P. M. Tickets $1.00, $1.50.

Commercialized Vice From Three Points of View. Dr. Abraham Flexner, Mr. Clifford Roe, Miss Katharine Davis, Aeolian Hall, March 23rd, 8.15 P. M. Tickets 50 cents to $2.00.

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